

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1850.

Governor's Message.—Even up to the moment of going to press yesterday afternoon, we were in confident expectation of being able to lay the Governor's message before our readers. But when the Northern Mail arrived, which it did not do yesterday until rather late, we found that the Raleigh papers contained no message. Although both Houses were, to all intents and purposes, organized on Monday, the message was not sent in on Tuesday. The Governor informed the Joint Committee which waited on him on Tuesday, that he would send in his message on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, too late to arrive here before to-day or to-morrow.

River Open.—The copious rains of this week have raised the waters sufficiently to allow steamers of the greatest draught on our river to go up as far as Fayetteville. We hope to receive a considerable amount of produce, although we fear that the rise is not sufficient to allow of rafting out of the smaller streams.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We learn that, at the meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, held at Marion, much important business was transacted, calculated to push forward that important work. The necessary steps were taken to pay for the iron contracted for deliverable in January. March and May next, and to purchase a Locomotive and Cars, to transport the same on the road as laid, &c. A contract was also made with enterprising men in South Carolina, to complete all the unfinished line between Brunswick and Fair Bluff.

Daily Register.—We have received the first number of the Raleigh Register, daily, and from it we take the report of the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday last. Our readers will notice that WILSON N. EDWARDS, Esq., of Warren, has been chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland, Speaker of the House; both are most excellent appointments. All the other officers are also Democrats.

The Next Congress.—In the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, the Democrats have made a gain of twenty-six members of Congress. The Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will not be less than forty.

Delaware.—The Democrats have carried the State of Delaware, electing the member of Congress, the Governor, and a majority of the State Legislature, thus ensuring the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Mr. Walter, Fed., whose term will expire in March next. This is said to be the first time that the Democrats have carried the State for twenty years.

John M. Clayton.—The Whigs of Wilmington, Delaware, gave JOHN M. CLAYTON, late Secretary of State, a public dinner, on Saturday last, 16th inst. Mr. CLAYTON made a speech, defending himself and his colleagues of the Galphin Cabinet, and disparaging HENRY CLAY by indirect reference.

South Carolina Institute.

The Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute, opened at Charleston on Tuesday last. Judge LEITCH, of Georgia, delivered the annual oration at the Theatre on Monday evening. The Charleston papers speak of it in the highest terms as an effort worthy of the occasion, and calculated to add lustre to Judge L.'s already brilliant reputation. We have been favored with a private letter from a friend now in Charleston, who, we believe, is an exhibitor, giving an account of some of the objects of interest which the Fair will present. We have taken the opportunity of sending a portion of the letter to our columns, with the remark that the writer, although strongly attached to the Union, is laboring in the most efficient manner to promote the independence of the South, being one of the enterprising proprietors of the Rock Island Factory, in Mecklenburg county, in this State, whose Cassimeres are successfully competing with the productions of Northern establishments. We are rejoiced to notice the progress of Southern manufactures, as stated by our friend's letter:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1850.

MR. FULTON: I came down to Columbia to attend the Convention of Stockholders & Board of Directors for the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, which held their annual meeting there on the 13th and 14th. We travelled along the Road from one terminus to the other; found the grading and heavy work mainly done, and many other contracts completed and accepted by the Engineers. Five miles below Winnsboro, we took the cars and rode down to Columbia. The passenger cars are fitted up in the most modern style, and furnished with all the comforts necessary to produce sound dreams of home upon the weary traveller, as the distance between him and it is shortened or lengthened at the rate of 25 miles per hour. The income from travelers last month was some \$800; and the immense piles of cotton in the depots on the way, show that the Road is worth building for the transportation of that article alone. Its approach to Winnsboro, which point it will reach this week, has converted that place into a Cotton market, and shortened the wagoner's travel 25 miles, by furnishing him the advantages of the Columbia market at Winnsboro. Our Convention was harmonious, and pervaded by an universal spirit of determination to push the work through to its Charlotte terminus with their utmost energy. We calculate upon a steady progressive completion of the Road for per month from Winnsboro to Charlotte. Allowing the next two months to pass the gap yet to be graded at that place, and giving four months for good country, we calculate on being able, two years hence, to breakfast in Charlotte, and sup at evening in Charleston.

The Southern Fair, which opens on Monday, and continues through the week, has crowded the City everywhere. The Hotels are full from the basement to the attic, and it is expected that to-morrow's arrivals will produce an overflow. The arrival of the Hon. Judge LEITCH this afternoon, who is to be the orator of the occasion, has elevated the thermometer of excitement full 10 degrees. It is gratifying to witness the interest manifested in this important Southern move; it awakens anticipations for future results. Being somewhat privileged, I have been permitted a pass behind the curtain, and I am gratified to see the amount and variety of articles sent in for exhibition. The competitor who takes a prize here, may feel sure in his success, and need not fear a respectable position in the thirty acre building of London. There is everything here, from a pin cushion up, and from a cotton gin down. Among the many, one article attracted my special attention. It was a full length portrait of WASHINGTON, I believe in the dress and attitude in which he is represented when surrendering his military commission to Congress. It is of the richest description of needle work, with a most magnificent background, and an accuracy in features and expression of countenance, which would do credit to the pencil of the most skillful; and it is the boast of Charleston, that it was wrought by the fair hands of one of her own daughters. It is encased in a frame, also of Charleston production, which does no discredit to the portrait. This should certainly have a prominent position at the World's Fair, and South Carolina, when boasting of its origin, should feel justly proud that it represents her countryman, and might profit by reflecting upon his deeds, his character, and his patriotic tolerance.

Benton's Speech.—Col. THOMAS H. BENTON made, if not a "great," at least a very long speech at St. Louis on the 9th inst., in which he conclusively proved, to his own satisfaction, that everybody was very wrong, with the single and solitary exception of THOMAS H. BENTON. He praised Gen. TAYLOR, because the General had appointed Col. FARMOST—BENTON's son-in-law—to an office. He denounced Mr. CLAY, and characterized the course of the anti-Benton party in Missouri as mean, diabolical, and infernal. Between him and them, there are now and forever, high walls and deep ditches. Mr. BENTON's speech occupied over three hours, and attracted a vast crowd.

RECEIVED.—The Westminster Review, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., publishers, N. York.

JOHN S. TAYLOR, 143 Nassau Street, New York, has sent us "Letters from the Backwoods, and the Adirondack," by Rev. J. T. HEADLEY, which is quite a readable affair. HEADLEY's style is rather pompous, or rather, it displays a constant straining after effect, which frequently leads to the employment of figures and expressions anything else than chaste or classical, yet on the whole his language is generally picturesque, and sometimes beautiful. We quote a part of the first chapter as a specimen of the work. We think our readers will concur in our opinion, that it is really fascinating.

Mount Tahawus.

June 18. I can scarcely believe, as I stand this evening and look around on the forest that girdles me in, and hear the wind sigh and dash the waterfalls at the base of rugged gloom mountain, or the rapid song of the whippoorwill as it rings like the notes of a fire through the clear air, that I stood a few days ago in Broadway, and heard only the surge of human life as it swept fiercely by. The change could not be greater if I had been transferred to another planet. The parts of nature that changed for the mountain slope—the rattle of omnibuses and carriages for the rush of streams and music of wind amid the tree tops—the voices of the passing multitude for the song of birds and chirp of the squirrel. It seems but a day since I stood where the living current rolls strongest, and felt perfectly at home amid the walled houses and paved city; yet now, as the trees shake their green wings over my head, and the great luminous stars sparkle in the intensely clear sky that seems to rest its bright arch almost on the tops of the tall hemlocks, New York appears like a past dream. Oh, how quiet nature is! In New York, everything is in a hurry. There is not a man there that walks the streets, but who seems to be in a hurry. Even the horses catch the hurrying spirit; and everything goes tearing along as if the minutes were crowded with great events. But look! See how lazily that tree swings its green top in the wind—how quietly the brook goes talking to itself through the forest—and how leisurely the very clouds swing themselves over the evening heavens. Just stand here a moment on the edge of this clearing, and listen to the sounds that rise on the evening air. The drowsy tinkle of the cow-bell sinks like long-forgotten music on the heart, while the scream of the night-hawk far up in the heavens seems like a voice from the spirit world. Its dusky form glances now and then on the eye, and then is lost in the far upper regions, while his cry pierces clear and shrill through the gloom, telling where his plumed self floats his onward. The smoke of the clearing wreaths in slow and spiral columns skyward; while the whistle of the woodman, as he should his hand and sends his wayward way to his log hut, is the only human sound that disturbs the tranquillity of the scene. And now the twilight deepens over all. The fire of the distant fallow flashes up in the darkness, and the cry of the boding owl comes like a voice of warning on the ear. How, under the influence of such a scene, the heart throws off link after link of its bondage, and the soul loses its sternness and fierce excitement, and becomes subdued as a child's! The man sinks before the early dreamer, and dear associations come thronging back on the staggering memory like sad angels, and the spirit reaches forth its arms after the good and the true. At least it is so with me; and the presence of nature changes me so that I scarcely know myself. A new class of feelings and emotions is awakened within me—new hopes and new resolutions spring to birth. I think more of that unseen world towards which I am so rapidly borne, and of the mysteries of the life that surrounds me. In N. York, life is all practical and outward. Action, action, action is the constant cry; and action it is till thought gets frightened away.

Ice-cream saloons—crowds on crowds of promenaders—the rattle of wheels—the ringing of the fire bells, and one continuous roar rising like the sea over all, are the contrasts your city now presents to the scenes I have been describing. The night closes over houses of fire, dens of infamy, the gambling house, and the drunken revel. Behold how peacefully it here shuts down over the forest, where the wild bird has gone to sleep beside its mate, and not a restless un-birdy spirit is abroad!

And then the morning—how different! The morning in New York is always associated in my mind with markets. Soon as the sun mounts the dusty lens, New York seems to open its mouth and yawn for the market. But here, by the forest, as the unclouded sun wheels with a lordly majestic motion above the mountain, ten thousand birds seem to have awakened at once. I would you could listen a moment. It is a perfect storm of sound. From the soft warble of the robin to the shrill scream of the woodpecker, there is every variety of note, and yet all so sweet, so pure, so full of life, and every moving thing at leisure; but I was mistaken. These birds seem to be in a hurry, as if they had not time to utter all their music; and they pour it forth in such rapid, thrilling strains, that the ear is perfectly confused.

George Thompson.

It will be seen by the detailed account in another column, that this abolition emissary has been hoisted down in Boston, a very proper rebuke of his impudent attempt at interference in the affairs of this country. It would seem that this paid agent of British abolition had intended giving courses of abolition lectures in this country, for the purpose of increasing the excitement growing out of the fugitive slave law; but his career in that way is pretty much stopped. The feeling against him in New York is very strong, and so it seems to be throughout. If he talks at all, it must be in private. Nothing could give more pleasure to the British Government, than the dismemberment of England's greatest rival. If secondaries, or impertinent intermeddlers like this fellow Thompson, choose to come over here for the purpose of promoting this dismemberment, through the agency of fanatical abolitionists, they should receive the treatment due to their deserts. Hanging is altogether too good for them.

Fire in Charleston.

Quite an extensive conflagration broke out in the Foundry and Steam Manufacturing of Messrs. CAMERON, McDERMID & MUSTARD, at the foot of the street leading to PATTON'S wharf, Charleston, on the morning of the 19th. The establishment in which the fire originated was destroyed, and the fire spread to the ware-house and grocery store adjoining, extending southwardly, and soon reached the Foundry of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON, and the Blacksmith shops of Messrs. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CORBY, which have all destroyed. The loss of Messrs. CAMERON, McDERMID & MUSTARD is very heavy, with only a very small amount covered by insurance. They have lost not only several steam engines nearly finished, but their whole stock of materials, tools, papers, &c. The whole amount of destruction by the fire will probably reach as high as \$80,000.

Economy.—In the valuation of the personal estate of John McDONOGH, the millionaire, his whole wardrobe is put down at \$30.

HINTS.—The official majority in the State of New York is 247. It turns out that the New York Congressional delegation in the next Congress will stand 17 Feds. to 17 Democrats. Two avowed Free-Soilers being equally divided between the parties.

Boston Nullification Rehearsed.—We are pleased to notice in a late number of the Boston Post, (Democratic,) a long article upon the subject of the attempted nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Post strongly denounces the course of persecution, and the frivolous and malignant abuse of legal process, adopted in the recent case of Messrs. KNIGHT and HEWES, of Georgia. It defends the constitutionality of the law, and points out the evils to flow from a resistance to it, or the evasion of its provisions. The Post tells the manufacturers and merchants what must inevitably be the result of a persistence in such course—that it will estrange the South—provoke retaliatory measures—endanger the Union and ruin the trade of the State. Touch their pockets and you have them safe enough. Let us do our own business.

The Nashville Convention—Disunion Strategy Recommended.

This body re-assembled on the 11th inst. Judge SHARKEY, the former President, having backed out, the meeting was organized by Ex-Gov. McDONALD, of Georgia, taking the Chair. Gov. McDONALD was Vice President at the former meeting. The President made a strong Southern rights speech. Very few delegates had arrived, and no further business was done on the first day.

On Tuesday, the second day, the meeting was permanently organized, by the election of Gov. McDONALD, of Georgia, as President, and Gov. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, as Vice President. Committees appointed.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, several additional delegates arrived; the Convention numbering in all about sixty members. The following States were represented: Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida—seven States. Resolutions were offered by Gov. CLAY of Alabama, and Mr. DEFOUNT of Florida. Those of Mr. CLAY very decidedly pointed to disunion as the only remedy. Of the remaining days, we give the telegraphic reports in full, taken from the Baltimore Sun and other exchanges. It will be seen that the Convention was far from unanimous.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 14.—The Convention, agreeably to adjournment, assembled this morning at 10 o'clock.

The President asked the Secretary to read a letter received from Mr. Roules, an absent member of the Tennessee delegation. The letter is written in strong terms of disunion.

The States being called, resolutions were offered by Messrs. Jones and Hunter of Georgia; Davenport of Mississippi; Pillow and Donaldson of Tennessee; and Cheves of South Carolina.

Mr. Cheves's resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That secession by the joint action of the slaveholding States, is the only efficient remedy for the aggravated wrongs which they now endure, and the enormous evils which threaten them in the future, from the usurped and now untrammelled power of the Federal Government."

Mr. Cheves then delivered a verbal speech, which occupied three hours. The speech fully and ably reviews the subject of secession, and recommends it as the only alternative. It had already occupied the Convention, and the rest of the Convention virtually dissolved. What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the fate of every Southern man, and the interests of the South, virtually dissolved? What was the Union? It was a

President's Report.

OFFICE CARE PAIR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 18, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting the first Annual Report of the operations of your Company, the President and Directors have the satisfaction of exhibiting an increase of subscriptions to the capital stock of thirteen thousand dollars, making a subscription of ninety-eight thousand, which is an unconditional leaving a balance of twenty-two thousand to make out the whole capital stock on the part of individuals; which amount we have every assurance, will be taken as the work progresses.

We have, in addition to this amount, ten thousand and seven hundred subscribed conditionally, eight thousand of which are absolute, as soon as the balance is subscribed; hence it will appear that fourteen thousand dollars will make up the whole amount on the part of individual subscribers.

We have as yet, been unable to obtain the State subscription, in consequence of some slight informality in the contractor's certificates, which will in a few days be corrected. We shall be able to obtain the subscription of the State, and the first instalment, of twenty thousand dollars, which will enable the company to prosecute the work with more energy than we have heretofore done.

It is all important, that our Treasury should be kept well replenished; and I therefore recommend to Stockholders, prompt payments of their instalments.

It will be recollected by the Stockholders, that the first contractor for this work failed to give bond for the faithful performance of his contract; in consequence of which, the work was delayed during last fall. But for that delay, the work at this time would be much advanced.

Early last autumn, and previous to the contracts being let, it was thought advisable by the Board, that the timber and lumber contracts should be made as early as possible; and the engineer and myself were designated to attend to that business, which we did and accomplished, by procuring reasonable rates, engaging timber at 3 50 to 4 50, and lumber at 6 to 8 50 per thousand feet. And I think, by those early contracts, we saved for the company several thousand dollars, in consequence of the reduced price of timber and lumber in the Wilmington market at that time.

The timber and lumber has been nearly all got, and a large portion of it delivered and paid for. The getting and paying for this timber and lumber in advance, has been a heavy drain on the Treasury, which will more fully appear by reference to the Treasurer's Report; but it has enabled the contractors to prosecute the work with more rapidity. The right of way on the Cape Fear and the abutments of the dams from Fayetteville up to the head of Smiley's Falls, at a moderate cost; and, with a few exceptions, it is expected the balance can be procured on favorable terms. The company is under obligations to Col. Elliott, John C. Williams, and Dr. McCoy, who, with a general body of citizens, have made the company the possessors of the sites on their land.

We were compelled to pay Henry King, near Jones Falls \$75 for one site, which we thought better than to be at the trouble of condemning. All the other sites have been procured for ten dollars each, making in all \$155. The other sites shall be procured as soon as possible. We should have attended to that business previous to this time, but, with some of the people owning sites, there was a strong prejudice existing against the work, which we discovered was gradually subsiding, and we thought it prudent to wait until we were obliged to act.

We have had to serve out notice for condemnation yet, but it has been a different arrangement can be made in that case. Our object has been to make friends and not foes to the work; hence, we have refrained from using coercive means to obtain the right of way. And I think in consequence of the course pursued, the work is becoming much more popular throughout the whole line. Many who were formerly opposed to the whole plan at first, are now its fast friends.

The citizens on the Lower Little River felt themselves aggrieved in consequence of the Locks being only eighteen feet wide, which they said, was too narrow for their Lumber Clamps to pass, and, in consequence, they would be seriously damaged. The Board of Directors, therefore, thought it advisable to make them a proposition to the following effect: That the Company would cause the Locks below the mouth of Lower Little River to be made twenty-four feet wide; provided the citizens on the River would subscribe four thousand dollars in Stock; which proposition was submitted and accepted.

It was suggested to the Engineer, and by him to the Board, whether it would not be advisable to lengthen the Locks to 115 feet instead of 100, as first contemplated; Col. Thompson informed the Board that he had consulted gentlemen of experience on the subject, and they were of opinion that Locks of that length drew less water and ran with much more speed, with the same Freight, than Locks of 100 feet in length. And after consulting with Col. Thompson that the difference in the cost would be about fifteen thousand dollars, the Board came to the conclusion to lengthen the Locks.

Shortly after the Company was organized one of the Directors, Mr. Peter Evans, sent in his resignation, in consequence of ill health, and his place was filled by George F. Smith.

The whole of the line has been placed under contract, and Bonds with approved security obtained for the faithful performance of the same, and the contractors are now pushing forward with their work in fine style.

It has been thought advisable recently by the Board who consulted the Engineer on the subject, and who also thought it advisable, to cause the contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Hunter, to concentrate their whole force on the six lower Locks and Dams, so as to complete the work to the head of Smiley's Falls during the coming winter. And from the successful manner in which they execute their work and the progress they have already made, it is confidently hoped and believed, they will have that portion of the work done by that time. When that portion is completed, the great obstacle will have been overcome, and perfect confidence given in the success of the enterprise.

The Canal at Buckhorn Falls has been finished, and two of the Lock foundations excavated, and is now ready for creating the locks. The contractors, Mr. Haywood are also progressing with their work, having gotten nearly all the timber, and a considerable quantity of lumber and stone. They are ready to commence putting in their work and will in a few days be engaged in that work.

In fact, our whole line is progressing with more rapidity than any other public work in the State; and if the seasons should be favorable, we shall be able to complete the work before any other.

For minute details of the work, you are referred to the able report of the Engineer, which is herewith submitted.

It will be recollected that the bill making an appropriation for this work, required of this Company a survey to be made from the Deep River to the Yadin, to which the greater part of the same to be submitted to the Legislature.

That survey is now going on by a party organized by our Chief Engineer for that purpose, under the supervision of Mr. C. Smith, an accomplished gentleman and Engineer.

When I was last on the route, which was about fifteen days since, the survey had been accomplished from the Deep River to Little River, and by this time it is expected that the greater part of the route has been surveyed. The distance across the land is about forty miles, and the whole line has been examined by Col. Thompson, who reports that a favorable route can be had for a Railroad, but that it is perfectly impracticable for a Canal. The Engineer, Capt. Smith, is making a very minute survey, so as to ascertain, correctly, the cost of construction.

The Road will leave Deep River at the mouth of Fork Creek, about half a mile below Waddell's Ferry, and connect with the Yadin at the mouth of Cabin Creek, about eighteen miles below Salisbury. The Western Counties are aroused to this important work. I have received letters from several gentlemen in the West, who informed me that they look forward to this extension of the work with the most intense interest.

The whole country between Fayetteville and Hancock's Mill is fast becoming a Turpentine country. They are boxing all the pines between Fayetteville and Averbrough, and eight new Turpentine Distilleries have been commenced; and as soon as the distilleries shall reach the market, and as soon as the quantity of white and red oak staves there is a large liver. In fact, ours will be a timber and lumber

making country as soon as this work is completed. Taking it altogether, the produce, the timber and lumber, the staves, the coal and iron, and the furnishing of this large back country with dry goods and groceries, will be found to make this stock good; and more especially, this work is extended to and up the Yadin to Wilkesboro, (which was actually the last day) The whole of the rich products of the West will be thrown on our River, and Wilmington will be able to furnish that rich and extensive back country with dry goods and groceries, which, in consequence of the cheapness of water carriage, will naturally be carried on the River.

The Haw River and New Hope, also, will as certainly be made navigable as the Cape Fear is made navigable by the work. These tributaries will help to swell the dividends on the Stock of this Company.

And if we should be so unfortunate as to be unable to extend our improvement West, as mentioned above, we shall certainly improve the New Hope and the Haw River, and get our share of the rich products of the West, as soon as the Deep River to Franklinsville. These will be most important branches, if we shall fail in the extension to and up the Yadin. And when our water courses are all improved, we will commence running Plank Roads from the River into the interior of the country, so as to concentrate the produce on the main line. All will contribute to the success of the enterprise.

Gentlemen, I should have given you a much more minute description of the work, and of the proceedings of the Company, but our Chief Engineer, who is much more capable, has written out his Report at length, which, with the Treasurer's Report, is herewith respectfully submitted.

S. MCLENAHAN.

The Result.

There is yet some doubt as to who is elected Governor of this State. The returns thus far received, though corrected, and owing to the closeness of the vote it is impossible to definitely determine who is successful. The whigs of Albany claim Mr. Hunt's election by 2,000 majority, but their returns vary so materially from those received by democratic journals that perfect reliance is not to be given them.

In many districts the candidate for Governor has been defeated, and the result has been a majority for Hunt, when they should have gone democratic. If there had been no Assemblymen to be elected, the democratic candidate would have been chosen by a majority of thousands. As it is, even if defeated, he has made a run of which he has good reason to be proud. Arranged against him were all the factions and interests of the State from Anti-Remission down to pie-bald Abolitionism. The friends of every faction in the State cast their votes for Mr. Hunt, and he is, if elected, as much the representative of any one of these fragmentary associations as of the whig party. The fact that Mr. Seymour has been elected, and the circumstances attending the election, are as creditable to him as it is pleasing to his true supporters. Even though defeated, which we do not yet admit, he and his friends have the gratifying recollection that no democrat in the State could have polled a larger vote, or added more strength to the ticket. (N. Y. Observer.)

A man in Michigan, not long since, committed suicide by drowning himself. The cause could not be ascertained, but an inquiry on his hat and jacket found on the bank of the Lake. Verdict accordingly: "Found empty."

A housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant entered. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

COLORIDGE AND HIS SCHOLARSHIP.—Coloridge, I am told, had a dream of the master all his life, and in consequence, they would be seriously damaged. The Board of Directors, therefore, thought it advisable to make them a proposition to the following effect: That the Company would cause the Locks below the mouth of Lower Little River to be made twenty-four feet wide; provided the citizens on the River would subscribe four thousand dollars in Stock; which proposition was submitted and accepted.

It was suggested to the Engineer, and by him to the Board, whether it would not be advisable to lengthen the Locks to 115 feet instead of 100, as first contemplated; Col. Thompson informed the Board that he had consulted gentlemen of experience on the subject, and they were of opinion that Locks of that length drew less water and ran with much more speed, with the same Freight, than Locks of 100 feet in length. And after consulting with Col. Thompson that the difference in the cost would be about fifteen thousand dollars, the Board came to the conclusion to lengthen the Locks.

Shortly after the Company was organized one of the Directors, Mr. Peter Evans, sent in his resignation, in consequence of ill health, and his place was filled by George F. Smith.

The whole of the line has been placed under contract, and Bonds with approved security obtained for the faithful performance of the same, and the contractors are now pushing forward with their work in fine style.

It has been thought advisable recently by the Board who consulted the Engineer on the subject, and who also thought it advisable, to cause the contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Hunter, to concentrate their whole force on the six lower Locks and Dams, so as to complete the work to the head of Smiley's Falls during the coming winter. And from the successful manner in which they execute their work and the progress they have already made, it is confidently hoped and believed, they will have that portion of the work done by that time. When that portion is completed, the great obstacle will have been overcome, and perfect confidence given in the success of the enterprise.

The Canal at Buckhorn Falls has been finished, and two of the Lock foundations excavated, and is now ready for creating the locks. The contractors, Mr. Haywood are also progressing with their work, having gotten nearly all the timber, and a considerable quantity of lumber and stone. They are ready to commence putting in their work and will in a few days be engaged in that work.

In fact, our whole line is progressing with more rapidity than any other public work in the State; and if the seasons should be favorable, we shall be able to complete the work before any other.

For minute details of the work, you are referred to the able report of the Engineer, which is herewith submitted.

It will be recollected that the bill making an appropriation for this work, required of this Company a survey to be made from the Deep River to the Yadin, to which the greater part of the same to be submitted to the Legislature.

That survey is now going on by a party organized by our Chief Engineer for that purpose, under the supervision of Mr. C. Smith, an accomplished gentleman and Engineer.

When I was last on the route, which was about fifteen days since, the survey had been accomplished from the Deep River to Little River, and by this time it is expected that the greater part of the route has been surveyed. The distance across the land is about forty miles, and the whole line has been examined by Col. Thompson, who reports that a favorable route can be had for a Railroad, but that it is perfectly impracticable for a Canal. The Engineer, Capt. Smith, is making a very minute survey, so as to ascertain, correctly, the cost of construction.

The Road will leave Deep River at the mouth of Fork Creek, about half a mile below Waddell's Ferry, and connect with the Yadin at the mouth of Cabin Creek, about eighteen miles below Salisbury. The Western Counties are aroused to this important work. I have received letters from several gentlemen in the West, who informed me that they look forward to this extension of the work with the most intense interest.

The whole country between Fayetteville and Hancock's Mill is fast becoming a Turpentine country. They are boxing all the pines between Fayetteville and Averbrough, and eight new Turpentine Distilleries have been commenced; and as soon as the distilleries shall reach the market, and as soon as the quantity of white and red oak staves there is a large liver. In fact, ours will be a timber and lumber

making country as soon as this work is completed. Taking it altogether, the produce, the timber and lumber, the staves, the coal and iron, and the furnishing of this large back country with dry goods and groceries, will be found to make this stock good; and more especially, this work is extended to and up the Yadin to Wilkesboro, (which was actually the last day) The whole of the rich products of the West will be thrown on our River, and Wilmington will be able to furnish that rich and extensive back country with dry goods and groceries, which, in consequence of the cheapness of water carriage, will naturally be carried on the River.

The Haw River and New Hope, also, will as certainly be made navigable as the Cape Fear is made navigable by the work. These tributaries will help to swell the dividends on the Stock of this Company.

And if we should be so unfortunate as to be unable to extend our improvement West, as mentioned above, we shall certainly improve the New Hope and the Haw River, and get our share of the rich products of the West, as soon as the Deep River to Franklinsville. These will be most important branches, if we shall fail in the extension to and up the Yadin. And when our water courses are all improved, we will commence running Plank Roads from the River into the interior of the country, so as to concentrate the produce on the main line. All will contribute to the success of the enterprise.

Gentlemen, I should have given you a much more minute description of the work, and of the proceedings of the Company, but our Chief Engineer, who is much more capable, has written out his Report at length, which, with the Treasurer's Report, is herewith respectfully submitted.

S. MCLENAHAN.

The Result.

There is yet some doubt as to who is elected Governor of this State. The returns thus far received, though corrected, and owing to the closeness of the vote it is impossible to definitely determine who is successful. The whigs of Albany claim Mr. Hunt's election by 2,000 majority, but their returns vary so materially from those received by democratic journals that perfect reliance is not to be given them.

In many districts the candidate for Governor has been defeated, and the result has been a majority for Hunt, when they should have gone democratic. If there had been no Assemblymen to be elected, the democratic candidate would have been chosen by a majority of thousands. As it is, even if defeated, he has made a run of which he has good reason to be proud. Arranged against him were all the factions and interests of the State from Anti-Remission down to pie-bald Abolitionism. The friends of every faction in the State cast their votes for Mr. Hunt, and he is, if elected, as much the representative of any one of these fragmentary associations as of the whig party. The fact that Mr. Seymour has been elected, and the circumstances attending the election, are as creditable to him as it is pleasing to his true supporters. Even though defeated, which we do not yet admit, he and his friends have the gratifying recollection that no democrat in the State could have polled a larger vote, or added more strength to the ticket. (N. Y. Observer.)

A man in Michigan, not long since, committed suicide by drowning himself. The cause could not be ascertained, but an inquiry on his hat and jacket found on the bank of the Lake. Verdict accordingly: "Found empty."

A housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant entered. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

COLORIDGE AND HIS SCHOLARSHIP.—Coloridge, I am told, had a dream of the master all his life, and in consequence, they would be seriously damaged. The Board of Directors, therefore, thought it advisable to make them a proposition to the following effect: That the Company would cause the Locks below the mouth of Lower Little River to be made twenty-four feet wide; provided the citizens on the River would subscribe four thousand dollars in Stock; which proposition was submitted and accepted.

It was suggested to the Engineer, and by him to the Board, whether it would not be advisable to lengthen the Locks to 115 feet instead of 100, as first contemplated; Col. Thompson informed the Board that he had consulted gentlemen of experience on the subject, and they were of opinion that Locks of that length drew less water and ran with much more speed, with the same Freight, than Locks of 100 feet in length. And after consulting with Col. Thompson that the difference in the cost would be about fifteen thousand dollars, the Board came to the conclusion to lengthen the Locks.

Shortly after the Company was organized one of the Directors, Mr. Peter Evans, sent in his resignation, in consequence of ill health, and his place was filled by George F. Smith.

The whole of the line has been placed under contract, and Bonds with approved security obtained for the faithful performance of the same, and the contractors are now pushing forward with their work in fine style.

It has been thought advisable recently by the Board who consulted the Engineer on the subject, and who also thought it advisable, to cause the contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Hunter, to concentrate their whole force on the six lower Locks and Dams, so as to complete the work to the head of Smiley's Falls during the coming winter. And from the successful manner in which they execute their work and the progress they have already made, it is confidently hoped and believed, they will have that portion of the work done by that time. When that portion is completed, the great obstacle will have been overcome, and perfect confidence given in the success of the enterprise.

The Canal at Buckhorn Falls has been finished, and two of the Lock foundations excavated, and is now ready for creating the locks. The contractors, Mr. Haywood are also progressing with their work, having gotten nearly all the timber, and a considerable quantity of lumber and stone. They are ready to commence putting in their work and will in a few days be engaged in that work.

In fact, our whole line is progressing with more rapidity than any other public work in the State; and if the seasons should be favorable, we shall be able to complete the work before any other.

For minute details of the work, you are referred to the able report of the Engineer, which is herewith submitted.

It will be recollected that the bill making an appropriation for this work, required of this Company a survey to be made from the Deep River to the Yadin, to which the greater part of the same to be submitted to the Legislature.

That survey is now going on by a party organized by our Chief Engineer for that purpose, under the supervision of Mr. C. Smith, an accomplished gentleman and Engineer.

When I was last on the route, which was about fifteen days since, the survey had been accomplished from the Deep River to Little River, and by this time it is expected that the greater part of the route has been surveyed. The distance across the land is about forty miles, and the whole line has been examined by Col. Thompson, who reports that a favorable route can be had for a Railroad, but that it is perfectly impracticable for a Canal. The Engineer, Capt. Smith, is making a very minute survey, so as to ascertain, correctly, the cost of construction.

The Road will leave Deep River at the mouth of Fork Creek, about half a mile below Waddell's Ferry, and connect with the Yadin at the mouth of Cabin Creek, about eighteen miles below Salisbury. The Western Counties are aroused to this important work. I have received letters from several gentlemen in the West, who informed me that they look forward to this extension of the work with the most intense interest.

The whole country between Fayetteville and Hancock's Mill is fast becoming a Turpentine country. They are boxing all the pines between Fayetteville and Averbrough, and eight new Turpentine Distilleries have been commenced; and as soon as the distilleries shall reach the market, and as soon as the quantity of white and red oak staves there is a large liver. In fact, ours will be a timber and lumber

making country as soon as this work is completed. Taking it altogether, the produce, the timber and lumber, the staves, the coal and iron, and the furnishing of this large back country with dry goods and groceries, will be found to make this stock good; and more especially, this work is extended to and up the Yadin to Wilkesboro, (which was actually the last day) The whole of the rich products of the West will be thrown on our River, and Wilmington will be able to furnish that rich and extensive back country with dry goods and groceries, which, in consequence of the cheapness of water carriage, will naturally be carried on the River.

The Haw River and New Hope, also, will as certainly be made navigable as the Cape Fear is made navigable by the work. These tributaries will help to swell the dividends on the Stock of this Company.

And if we should be so unfortunate as to be unable to extend our improvement West, as mentioned above, we shall certainly improve the New Hope and the Haw River, and get our share of the rich products of the West, as soon as the Deep River to Franklinsville. These will be most important branches, if we shall fail in the extension to and up the Yadin. And when our water courses are all improved, we will commence running Plank Roads from the River into the interior of the country, so as to concentrate the produce on the main line. All will contribute to the success of the enterprise.

Gentlemen, I should have given you a much more minute description of the work, and of the proceedings of the Company, but our Chief Engineer, who is much more capable, has written out his Report at length, which, with the Treasurer's Report, is herewith respectfully submitted.

S. MCLENAHAN.

The Result.

There is yet some doubt as to who is elected Governor of this State. The returns thus far received, though corrected, and owing to the closeness of the vote it is impossible to definitely determine who is successful. The whigs of Albany claim Mr. Hunt's election by 2,000 majority, but their returns vary so materially from those received by democratic journals that perfect reliance is not to be given them.

In many districts the candidate for Governor has been defeated, and the result has been a majority for Hunt, when they should have gone democratic. If there had been no Assemblymen to be elected, the democratic candidate would have been chosen by a majority of thousands. As it is, even if defeated, he has made a run of which he has good reason to be proud. Arranged against him were all the factions and interests of the State from Anti-Remission down to pie-bald Abolitionism. The friends of every faction in the State cast their votes for Mr. Hunt, and he is, if elected, as much the representative of any one of these fragmentary associations as of the whig party. The fact that Mr. Seymour has been elected, and the circumstances attending the election, are as creditable to him as it is pleasing to his true supporters. Even though defeated, which we do not yet admit, he and his friends have the gratifying recollection that no democrat in the State could have polled a larger vote, or added more strength to the ticket. (N. Y. Observer.)

A man in Michigan, not long since, committed suicide by drowning himself. The cause could not be ascertained, but an inquiry on his hat and jacket found on the bank of the Lake. Verdict accordingly: "Found empty."

A housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant entered. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

COLORIDGE AND HIS SCHOLARSHIP.—Coloridge, I am told, had a dream of the master all his life, and in consequence, they would be seriously damaged. The Board of Directors, therefore, thought it advisable to make them a proposition to the following effect: That the Company would cause the Locks below the mouth of Lower Little River to be made twenty-four feet wide; provided the citizens on the River would subscribe four thousand dollars in Stock; which proposition was submitted and accepted.

It was suggested to the Engineer, and by him to the Board, whether it would not be advisable to lengthen the Locks to 115 feet instead of 100, as first contemplated; Col. Thompson informed the Board that he had consulted gentlemen of experience on the subject, and they were of opinion that Locks of that length drew less water and ran with much more speed, with the same Freight, than Locks of 100 feet in length. And after consulting with Col. Thompson that the difference in the cost would be about fifteen thousand dollars, the Board came to the conclusion to lengthen the Locks.

Shortly after the Company was organized one of the Directors, Mr. Peter Evans, sent in his resignation, in consequence of ill health, and his place was filled by George F. Smith.

The whole of the line has been placed under contract, and Bonds with approved security obtained for the faithful performance of the same, and the contractors are now pushing forward with their work in fine style.

It has been thought advisable recently by the Board who consulted the Engineer on the subject, and who also thought it advisable, to cause the contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Hunter, to concentrate their whole force on the six lower Locks and Dams, so as to complete the work to the head of Smiley's Falls during the coming winter. And from the successful manner in which they execute their work and the progress they have already made, it is confidently hoped and believed, they will have that portion of the work done by that time. When that portion is completed, the great obstacle will have been overcome, and perfect confidence given in the success of the enterprise.

The Canal at Buckhorn Falls has been finished, and two of the Lock foundations excavated, and is now ready for creating the locks. The contractors, Mr. Haywood are also progressing with their work, having gotten nearly all the timber, and a considerable quantity of lumber and stone. They are ready to commence putting in their work and will in a few days be engaged in that work.

In fact, our whole line is progressing with more rapidity than any other public work in the State; and if the seasons should be favorable, we shall be able to complete the work before any other.

For minute details of the work, you are referred to the able report of the Engineer, which is herewith submitted.

It will be recollected that the bill making an appropriation for this work, required of this Company a survey to be made from the Deep River to the Yadin, to which the greater part of the same to be submitted to the Legislature.

That survey is now going on by a party organized by our Chief Engineer for that purpose, under the supervision of Mr. C. Smith, an accomplished gentleman and Engineer.

When I was last on the route, which was about fifteen days since, the survey had been accomplished from the Deep River to Little River, and by this time it is expected that the greater part of the route has been surveyed. The distance across the land is about forty miles, and the whole line has been examined by Col. Thompson, who reports that a favorable route can be had for a Railroad, but that it is perfectly impracticable for a Canal. The Engineer, Capt. Smith, is making a very minute survey, so as to ascertain, correctly, the cost of construction.

The Road will leave Deep River at the mouth of Fork Creek, about half a mile below Waddell's Ferry, and connect with the Yadin at the mouth of Cabin Creek, about eighteen miles below Salisbury. The Western Counties are aroused to this important work. I have received letters from several gentlemen in the West, who informed me that they look forward to this extension of the work with the most intense interest.

The whole country between Fayetteville and Hancock's Mill is fast becoming a Turpentine country. They are boxing all the pines between Fayetteville and Averbrough, and eight new Turpentine Distilleries have been commenced; and as soon as the distilleries shall reach the market, and as soon as the quantity of white and red oak staves there is a large liver. In fact, ours will be a timber and lumber

making country as soon as this work is completed. Taking it altogether, the produce, the timber and lumber, the staves, the coal and iron, and the furnishing of this large back country with dry goods and groceries, will be found to make this stock good; and more especially, this work is extended to and up the Yadin to Wilkesboro, (which was actually the last day) The whole of the rich products of the West will be thrown on our River, and Wilmington will be able to furnish that rich and extensive back country with dry goods and groceries, which, in consequence of the cheapness of water carriage, will naturally be carried on the River.

The Haw River and New Hope, also, will as certainly be made navigable as the Cape Fear is made navigable by the work. These tributaries will help to swell the dividends on the Stock of this Company.

And if we should be so unfortunate as to be unable to extend our improvement West, as mentioned above, we shall certainly improve the New Hope and the Haw River, and get our share of the rich products of the West, as soon as the Deep River to Franklinsville. These will be most important branches, if we shall fail in the extension to and up the Yadin. And when our water courses are all improved, we will commence running Plank Roads from the River into the interior of the country, so as to concentrate the produce on the main line. All will contribute to the success of the enterprise.

Gentlemen, I should have given you a much more minute description of the work, and of the proceedings of the Company, but our Chief Engineer, who is much more capable, has written out his Report at length, which, with the Treasurer's Report, is herewith respectfully submitted.

S. MCLENAHAN.

The Result.

There is yet some doubt as to who is elected Governor of this State. The returns thus far received, though corrected, and owing to the closeness of the vote it is impossible to definitely determine who is successful. The whigs of Albany claim Mr. Hunt's election by 2,000 majority, but their returns vary so materially from those received by democratic journals that perfect reliance is not to be given them.

In many districts the candidate for Governor has been defeated, and the result has been a majority for Hunt, when they should have gone democratic. If there had been no Assemblymen to be elected, the democratic candidate would have been chosen by a majority of thousands. As it is, even if defeated, he has made a run of which he has good reason to be proud. Arranged against him were all the factions and interests of the State from Anti-Remission down to pie-bald Abolitionism. The friends of every faction in the State cast their votes for Mr. Hunt, and he is, if elected, as much the representative of any one of these fragmentary associations as of the whig party. The fact that Mr. Seymour has been elected, and the circumstances attending the election, are as creditable to him as it is pleasing to his true supporters. Even though defeated, which we do not yet admit, he and his friends have the gratifying recollection that no democrat in the State could have polled a larger vote, or added more strength to the ticket. (N. Y. Observer.)

A man in Michigan, not long since, committed suicide by drowning himself. The cause could not be ascertained, but an inquiry on his hat and jacket found on the bank of the Lake. Verdict accordingly: "Found empty."

A housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant entered. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

COLORIDGE AND HIS SCHOLARSHIP.—Coloridge, I am told, had a dream of the master all his life, and in consequence, they would be seriously damaged. The Board of Directors, therefore, thought it advisable to make them a proposition to the following effect: That the Company would cause the Locks below the mouth of Lower Little River to be made twenty-four feet wide; provided the citizens on the River would subscribe four thousand dollars in Stock; which proposition was submitted and accepted.

It was suggested to the Engineer, and by him to the Board, whether it would not be advisable to lengthen the Locks to 115 feet instead of 100, as first contemplated; Col. Thompson informed the Board that he had consulted gentlemen of experience on the subject, and they were of opinion that Locks of that length drew less water and ran with much more speed, with the same Freight, than Locks of 100 feet in length. And after consulting with Col. Thompson that the difference in the cost would be about fifteen thousand dollars, the Board came to the conclusion to lengthen the Locks.

Shortly after the Company was organized one of the Directors, Mr. Peter Evans, sent in his resignation, in consequence of ill health, and his place was filled by George F. Smith.

The whole of the line has been placed under contract, and Bonds with approved security obtained for the faithful performance of the same, and the contractors are now pushing forward with their work in fine style.

It has been thought advisable recently by the Board who consulted the Engineer on the subject, and who also thought it advisable, to cause the contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Hunter, to concentrate their whole force on the six lower Locks and Dams, so as to complete the work to the head of Smiley's Falls during the coming winter. And from the successful manner in which they execute their work and the progress they have already made, it is confidently hoped and believed, they will have that portion of the work done by that time. When that portion is completed, the great obstacle will have been overcome, and perfect confidence given in the success of the enterprise.

The Canal at Buckhorn Falls has been finished, and two of the Lock foundations excavated, and is now ready for creating the locks. The contractors, Mr. Haywood are also progressing with their work, having gotten nearly all the timber, and a considerable quantity of lumber and stone. They are ready to commence putting in their work and will in a few days be engaged in that work.

In fact, our whole line is progressing with more rapidity than any other public work in the State; and if the seasons should be favorable, we shall be able to complete the work before any other.

